BOL'SHAKOV, M.N. --- (continued). Card 2.

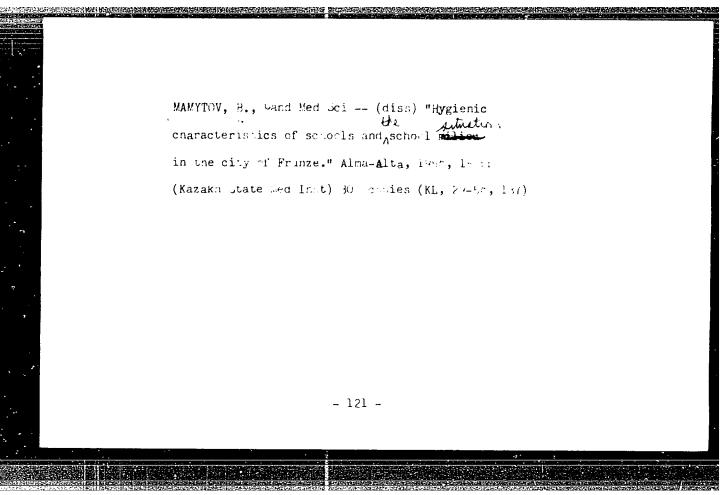
7. Direktor Tyan-Shan'skoy vysokogornoy fiziko-geograficheskoy stantsii Otdela geografii AN Kirgizskoy SSR (for Zabirov).
8. Otdel geografii AN Kirgizskoy SSR (for Ryazantseva). 9. Chlenkorrespondent, direktor Instituta energetiki i vodnogo khozyaystva AN KirgizskoySSR (for Bol'shakov). 10. Zavedyushchiy Otdelom pochvovedeniya AN Kirgizskoy SSR (for Mamytov). 11. Chlen-korrespondent, vitseprezident AN Kirgizskoy SSR (for Yanushevich).
12. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy fizicheskoy geografii Kirgizskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Lunin).

(Kirghizistan--Physical geography)

KOVDA, V.A., otv. red. LOBOVA, Ye.V., doktor sel'khoz. nauk, otv. red. (Moskva); "IMBERG, N.V., red. (Tashkent); MAMYTOV, A.I., red. (Frunze); UMAROV, M.U., red.

[Geography and classification of the soils of Asia] Geografiia i klassifiketsiia pochv Azii. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 257 p. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Pochvennyy institut im. V.V. Dokuchayeva. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kovda).



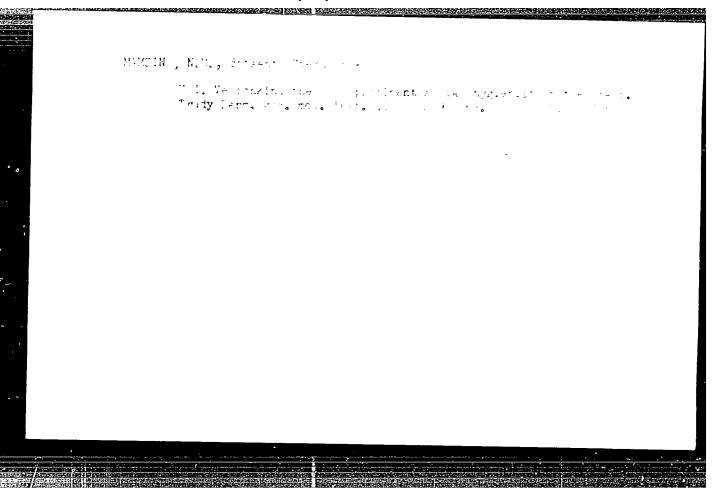
FEDOTOV, P.V.; KOZIO KULOV, T.A.; MAMYTOV, B.M.

Chemical composition and antibacterial properties of maksym, the Kirghiz national beverage. Sov. zdrav. Kir. no.4/5285-89
J1-0:63
(MIRA 17:1)

l. Iz Kirgizskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (dir. - kand. med. nauk V.M. Perelygin) i kafe ry giglyeny sanitarnogo fakul teta (zav. - dotsent B.M.Mamytov) Kirgizskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

1 <u>3114-66</u> ACCESSION NR: AR5002516	8/0299/614/000/022/B0143/B0143
BOURGE: Ref. wh. Biologiya.	8v. t., Abs. 22B325
AUTHOR: Fedotov, P. V.; Kozh	omkulov, T. A.; Mamytov, B. M. 3
TITLE: Chemical composition Kirghiz national drink "maks;	and antibacterial properties of the
CITED SOURCE: Sov. zdravook	r. Kirgizii, no. 4-5, 1963, 85-89
TOPIC TAGS: maksym, chemical intestinal bacteria, staphylo	composition, antibiotic effect,
of the Kirghiz national aring	omposition and antibacterial properties of "makeym" were investigated. All the inhibited the growth of intestinal The antibiotic effect was reduced with has
Sub Code: LS En	DI: 00

"Fizicheskoye razvitive iete, Kirgizsary SSR za roip Sovetian v.asti."
report submitted for 7th Inti Cong, Anthropological v Etherogical Science,
Moscow, 3-10 Aug 6n.



MAMZINA, Ye. A

"The ffect of the Character of the Mating of Animals on the Proportion of the Sexes in Their Progeny." Cand Fiol Sci, Leningrad State U, Leningrad, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 4, Oct 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (10)

So: Sum. No. 481, 5 May 55

MAN, F.

Three phases of military preparation.

P. 456, (Kridla Vlasti) No. 15, July 1957, Fraha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Acessions (EFAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

MAN, I. Securing safety in seafaring. Mor.flot 15 no.2:7-8 F 155. 1. Glavnyy revisor besopasnosti mareplavaniya Ministerstva morskogo (Navigation) (Navigation)

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MAN, I.

The liner "Southern Cross." Mor. flot 16 no.7:30-31 J1 '56. (MIRA 9:11)

1. Kapitandizel'elektrokhoda "Ob'."

(Ocean liners) (Southern cross (Ship))
```

- MAN, I.A.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5463

Sovetskaya antarkticheskaya ekspeditsiya

Vtoraya morskaya ekspeditsiya na d/e "Ob'", 1956-1957 gg.; obshcheye opisaniye i nauchnyye rezul'taty (Second Marine Expedition on the Diesel-Electric Ship "Ob'", 1956-57; General Description and Scientific Results) Leningrad, Morskoy transport, 1959, 175 p. (Series: Its: [Materialy] no. 5) Errata slip inserted. 1,200 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

Ed. (Title page): I. V. Maksimov, Doctor of Geographical Sciences, Professor; Ed.: L.G. Kaplinskaya; Tech. Ed.: O.I. Kotlyakova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for oceanographers, meteorologists, and hydrochemists.

Card 1/6

Second Marine Expedition (Cont.)

SOV/5463

COVERAGE: The present volume, the fifth in a series of seven, is a collection of articles (except for two) devoted specifically to the oceanographic, meteorological, and hydrochemical findings of the Second Soviet Marine Expedition conducted on the diesel ship "Ob" (I. A Man, Captain) during 1956-57. The first two articles outline the Expedition's organization and program, and provide a general account of its activities during the 223-day voyage, which covered more than 40,000 miles of the Atlantic, Antarctic, and Indian Oceans. The expedition was sponsored by the Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute of the Glavsevmorput' Ministerstva morskogo flota SSSR (Main Administration of the Northern Sea Route of the Ministry of the Merchant Marine of the USSR) as part of the International Geophysical Year program. Its purpose was to investigate 1) atmospheric processes in the Antarctic region and their effect on the earth's general circulation, 2) basic regularities in the distribution of waters in the southern oceanic zone, 3) exchange of the waters of the southern seas with the waters of the world ocean, 4) geological structure of the sea bottom in the Antarctic region, and 5) the plankton, benthos

Card 2/6

Second Marine Expedition (Cont.)

SOV/5463

ichthyofaura, and microorganisms of the Antarctic waters. Observations of the magnetic field of the earth were also made. The expedition, headed by Professor Igor' Vladislavovich Maksimov, Doctor of Geographical Sciences and Professor at the Leningradskoye vyssheye inzhenernoye morskoye uchilishche imeni S.O. Makarova (Leningrad Higher Marine Engineering School imeni S.O. Makarov), consisted of the following 8 scientific task forces: aerometeorological (headed by Leonid Gennadiyevich Sobolev); hydrological (Kirill Vladimirovich Moroshkin); geological (Aleksandr Petrovich Lisitsyn); hydrochemical (Aleksey Nikolayevich Bogoyavlenskiy); hydrobiological (Viktor Aleksandrovich Arsen'yev); geophysical (Nikolay Panteleymonovich Grushinskiy); geographic (Gravrila Dmitriyevich Rikhter); and hydrographic (Yuriy Aleksandrovich Gordeyev). A complete list of the names and affiliations of the 65 scientific and administrative members of the Expedition is contained in the first article. The articles were written by members of the Institut okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Oceanology, Academy of Science USSR), Gosudarstvennyy okeanograficheskiy institut Gidrometsluzhby SSSR (State Oceanographic Institute of the Hydro-

Card 3/6

Second Marine Expedition (Cont.)	SOV / 5463
meteorological Service of the USSR), Vsesoyuznyy na skiy institut rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii (All-V search Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography), and arctic Scientific Research Institute. There are no r	d the Arctic and Ant-
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Second Marine Expedition (Cont.)

Kutyurin, V.M. Determining the Content of Chlorophyll in Sea
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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (G860, S58)

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p. 4

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

sov/1637

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Kompleksnaya antarkticheskaya ekspeditsiya.

Opisaniye ekspeditsii na dizel'-elektrokhode "Ob', "1955-1956 gg. (Description of the Expedition Aboard the Diesel-electric Ship "Ob'" 1955-1956) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 237 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sovet po antarkticheskim issledovaniyam. Chief Ed.: I. P. Bardin, Academician; Resp. Ed. for this vol.: V.G. Kort, Professor, Chief, 1st trip of the Marine Antarctic Expedition, USSR Academy of Sciences; Editorial Board: A.A. Afanas'yev (Chief, Main Administration of the Northern Sea Route, Sea Route, MMF), V.G. Bakayev (Minister of Sea Transport), V. F. Burkhanov (Deputy Chief, Main Administration of the Northern Sea Route), A.A. Zolotukhin (Chief, Main Administration of the

Card 1/9

Description of the Expedition

sov/1637

Hydrometeorological Service), V.G. Kort (Professor, Chief, 1st trip of the Marine Antarctic Expedition, USSR Academy of Sciences), M.M. Somov (Chief, Combined Antarctic Expedition, USSR Academy of Sciences), V. V. Frolov (Director, Arctic Scientific Research Institute, Main Administration of the Northern Sea Route), D. I. Shcherbakov (Chairman, Council for Antarctic Research, USSR Academy of Sciences; Eds. of Publishing House: L.I. Sprygina, and B. S. Shokhet; Tech. Ed.: P. S. Kashina.

FURFOSE: This volume is intended for the general reader.

COVERAGE: The Report of the Combined Antarctic Expedition of the AN SSSR, headed by N. N. Somov, contains an account of the work on the first trip of the Diesel-electric ship "Ob!" to the Antarctic and the aims and problems involved, including the establishment of an observatory at Mirnyy. A major part of the book is devoted to selectific research in aerology, meteorology and actinometry,

Dard 2/9

Description of the Expedition (Cont.)

SOV/1637

conducted in cooperation with the IGY program. A large part of the observations and preliminary findings cited are in the field of hydrology and hydrochemistry, marine geology, geophysics, hydrography, and hydrobiology. A roster of the members of the expedition together with their specialities is included. There are 72 figures, including maps. Bibliographic references accompany separate chapters.

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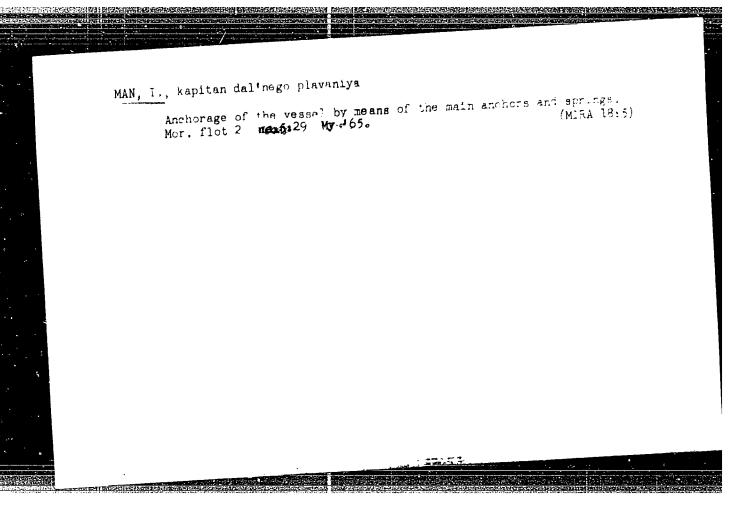
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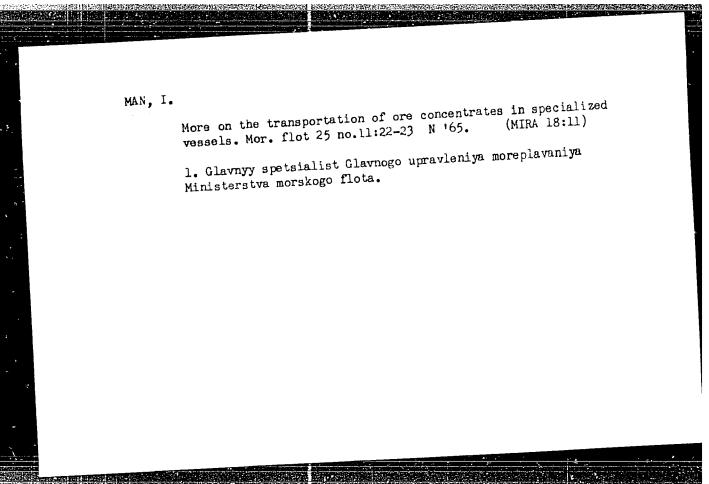
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sov/70-4-3-20/32

AUTHORS:

Semiletov, S.A. and Man La Tanana

TITLE:

Electronographic Investigation of the Structures of Thin

Films of TlBiSe, and TlSbS,

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 3, pp 414 - 417 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Films of TlBiSe, and TlSbS, were prepared by vacuum

evaporation of the alloys themselves onto rock salt or collodion substrata. Two types of pattern were obtained when TlBiSe₂ films were examined in the electronograph:

after rapid heating a pattern with a few broad lines; and after annealing at 200 °C a pattern with many sharp lines. The second has not yet been indexed but the first represents a cubic face-centred cell with a = 6.18 ± 0.02 Å dobs = 8.25 g/cm gives Z = 2. The pattern is of

the NaCl type but as there are no two-fold positions, Tl and Bi must be distributed statistically. This seemed improbable and 20 independent reflexions were photometered. The three-dimensional sections of the potential

Card1/3

\$50V/70-4-3-20/32\$ Electronographic Investigation of the Structures of Thin Films of $$T1BiSe_0$$ and $$T1SbS_2$$

distribution $\phi(xy 0)$ and $\phi(xxx)$ were calculated. Films of T1SbS, gave oblique texture electronograms with periods a varying between 5.87 and 5.94 ± 0.02 Å according to composition. Calculation of the Harker section P(xxx) confirmed that the structure was of the NaCl type. When S.F.s were calculated reliability indices of R = 18% and R = 22% were obtained for TlBiSe₂ and TISbS2, respectively. The volume of the TIBiSe2 unit cell (238 43) is a little bigger than that of the orthorhombic compound TiSbSe₂ (226 Å) which has a = 4.18, b = 4.50, c = 12.00 Å. It is expected that the second modification of TIPiSe will be ordered. $A^{I}B^{V}X_{2}^{VI}$ A series of some 11 compounds, statistical NaCl-type structure. There are 6 fagures 2 tables and 8 references, of which 5 are Soviet and 3 English.

Card2/3

Electronographic Investigation of the Structures of Thin Films of T1BiSe $_2$ and T1SbS $_2$

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography of the Ac.Sc., USSR)

SUBMITTED: January 28, 1959

Card 3/3

24.7100

5/ 370/60/005/02/002/003 E132/E260

Semiletov, S. A., and Man, L. I

The Electron Diffraction Investigation of the Structures of Thin Films of Certain AlliBV-type Compounds and of AUTHORS: TITLE:

Their Alloys

Kristallografiya, 1960, Vol 5, Nr 2, pp 314-315 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Thin films of the arsenides and antimonides of Ga and In and of alloys of these compounds have been studied. The

compounds or alloys as such were evaporated on to NaCl or celluloid substrates and were homogenised by annealing

in vacuo. The compounds dissociate and the higher volatility of As and Sb tends to change the composition. The initial evaporation increases the concentration of As and Sb and the subsequent annealing decreases it again. GaAs and InAs evaporated on to NaCl heated to 400°C show the

preferred orientation (100) parallel to (100) of NaCl and [100] parallel to [100] of NaCl. All lines from GaAs were indexed on the basis of a cubic cell with a = 5.64 + 0.02 A. GaSb and InAs, however, showed lines extra

to the cubic phase indicating a hexagonal phase. This has been found earlier for InSb (Krist., 2, 287-9, 1957)

Card 1/2

80186

S/070/60/005/02/002/003 E132/L260

The Electron Diffraction Investigation of the Structures of Thin Films of Certain ${\tt AIII}_{\tt BV-type}$ Compounds and of Their Alloys

but not for GaSb, InSb, InAs nor AlSb. From relative line intensities the proportion of the hexagonal phase in InSb was estimated at 40 to 50%. InAs contained about 20% of the hexagonal phase and GaSb about 10%. The quasibinary alloys of these compounds were examined:—

InAs - GaAs showed a continuous range of solid solutions with a 1rom 5.64 to 6.05 ± 0.02 Å. InSb - GaSb also showed a continuous range with a from 6.10 to 6.46 Å.

For InSb - InAs limited ranges of solution were found. InAs occurred with a = 6.05 to 6.10 and InSb with a = 6.46 to 6.42 Å. Homogenisation could be produced by sufficiently long heating of thin films whereas in large specimens the diffusion coefficients would be far too low for this to be achieved. There are 7 references, 6 of which are Soviet and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: October 31, 1959

Card 2/2

S/070/62/007/006/003/020 E132/E435

AUTHORS: Man, L.I., Semiletov, S A.

TITLE: The structure of thin films of the compound TIBiSe2

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, v.7, no.6, 1962, 844-849

Crystalline films of TlBiSe2 on NaCl or on celluloid were obtained by fast evaporation of the alloy on to a cold substrate or by annealing an amorphous layer obtained by slow evaporation. Electronograms could be indexed with a f.c.c. cell having a = 6.18 Å, which would correspond to Z = 2. modification had the NaCl structure with a statistical distribution of Tl and Bi atoms. By evaporation on to hot NaCl (200°C) other diagrams were obtained which could be indexed on a hexagonal cell with a = 4.24 and c = 22.33 Å by analogy with TISbTe2 and TlBiTe2. A model structure was chosen, with the space group $R\overline{3}m$, having 6Se in 6(c) positions with z = 0.25, 3T1 in 3(a) and 3Bi in 3(b). Observed and calculated structure factors were compared, giving signs which were used for calculating the three-dimensional line summations (0,0,z) and (1/3,2/3,z). Large specimens of the disordered cubic phase for Card 1/2

The structure of thin films ...

5/070/62/007/006/003/02G E132/E435

X-ray analysis could not be prepared and it may be metastable. A geometrical relationship was found between the cubic and hexagonal phases where the hexagonal a and b axes are parallel to cubic 110 and 101 and the c axis to 111. The hexagonal form grows with its 1014 faces parallel to the 100 NaCl substrate. There are 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR

(Institute of Crystallography AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: March 14, 1962

Card 2/2

Pz-5/P1-4 IJP(c) RDM/JD/AT ACCESSION NR: AP5013720	/EPA(w)-2/EEC(t)/T/EWP(t}/EWP(b)/EWA(m)-2/EWA UR/0070/65/010/003/0407/0409 2/4/ 548.736 2/3
AUFHORING Marke Lie It.: Semilator, S. A. Trough Freliminsty electron diffraction conductor compound	An studies of the structure of Luzse seal-
SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 10, no. 3	, 1965, 407±40 9
TOPIC TASS: electron diffraction, semi	conductor material
chloride crystals followed by heat tree In_2Se films showed that they were grain [100] and [010] axes of the lattice were $\alpha = 15.24$, $b = 12.32$, $\alpha = 4.075$ Å. The in	y vacuum deposition of In ₂ Se alloy on sodium thent. Electron diffraction analysis of the -oriented. Pictures of oblique textures with a obtained. The lattice parameters were: tensities of the reflections were evaluated ctures and the reduction to a single scale used additional errors. A subsequent transwas made using the formula
Pas I/pd _{ikt} o	

L 57588-65 ACCESSION NR:) AP5013720		
with orientation [100] had a of the first, second, fourth sections of the F ² series we count the dimensions of the elements could exist only in "(q): xyo: This means that the atoms as parison of the experimental ed good agreement.	is substantially greater in and fifth layer lines. The constructed on a serial in and Se atoms it was contacted in a common position of the contacted on the co	ntensity than the reflections The projections and cross- es of planes. Taking into ac- oncluded that the atoms of both -r, 1/2+y, 1/2. mes (x/0) and xy 1/2). A com- ers with theoretical ones show-
ASSOCIATION: Institut knis	tallografii AN SSSR (Inst	itute of Crystallography AN
SUBMITTED: 240ct64	ENCL: 00	SUB CODET, SS,NP
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Card 2/2		

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MAN, L.I.; SEMILETOV, S.A.

Preliminary electron diffraction study of the structure of the semiconducting compound In₂Se. Kristallografiia 10 nc.3:407-409 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR.

Millo, Marking LA

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their

B-H

Application - Elements. Oxides. Mineral Acids, Bases,

Abs Jour

: Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1958, 8591

Author

: Kalman A., Ionescu Valeria, Man Marinela, Munteanu

Mariana, Budici Georgeta

Inst

Title

: Contributions to the Study of the Carbonation Process in the Production of Calcined Soda. Communication I. Practical Directions for Increasing the Output of Carbonat. On Columns of the Precipitation Process in the Production of

Orig Pub

: Rev. chim., 1957, 8, No 4, 241-244

Abstract

: For the purpose of increasing the output of carbonation columns, in the production of calcined soda, a determination has been made of the basic factors of the carbona-

Card 1/1

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their

H-8

Application - Elements, Oxides, Meneral Acids,

Bases, Salts.

TO THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1958, 8595

the vertical direction, taken separately, and as concerns the total rate. NaCl brine is intended to supply a new

plant for the production of ammoria soda.

Card 2/2

RUMANIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products.

Н

Fertilizers.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 20, 68060.

Author : Man M.
Inst : Not given.

Title : Utilization of Rare Earths in the Manufacture of Nitrophosphate from Kol'skiy Apatite with Nitric

Acid.

Orig Pub: Rev. chim., 1957, 8, No 9, 571-573.

Abstract: Laboratory experiments conducted on the decomposition of apatite with HNO3 showed that the greatest quantity of rare earths (RE) goes into solution when 20% excess of HNO3 over the stochiometric ratio is used. The thus obtained solution (160gr//lit.P205) is subjected to the removal of fluorine and then neutrolized with NH3 (gas) in a mixture

Card 1/3

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RUMANIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products. Fertilizers.

Η

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 20, 68060.

Abstract: with air at a 1: 1 ratio. Upon reaching the desired pH, the formed suspension is cooled to 30-35° and filtered. It is demonstrated that the pH attained during the neutralization step affects the RE content present in the residue, that varies from 5.1 at a pH of 2 and up to 37.25 at a pH of 0.4. The rate of precipitation of RE increases with the pH and ranges from 32% at a pH of 0.4, to 88.4% at a pH of 2.0. The residue yield and concentration of the RE exides in the residue are inversely proportional to each other. The rate of filtration increases with the pH used in neutralization as a

Card 2/3

RUMANIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products. Fertilizers.

Н

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 20, 68060.

Abstract: result of an increase in the dicalcium phosphate concentration, which at high pH values precipitates out together with the RE. Subsequent experiments involving isolation of RE were conducted at 1.2 pH. The obtained precipitates were dissolved in HCl followed by treatment with oxalic acid. After calcination of the formed oxalates at 960-1,000° a product of the following composition in % was obtained: CaO₂ - 56.14, (La,Pr,Nd)₂O₃ - 36.26, CaO - 4.2, Fe₂O₃ - 1.1, and SiO₂ - 1.2. When the original residue was redissolved and reprecipitated with NH₃, a product containing 99.8% of RE oxides was obtained. The calculations indicate that the removal of RE oxides is lucrative to an extent that their production as by-products results in the lowering of manufacturing cost of ri-

trophosphate fertilizers by 40%.

Card 3/3

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Country: RUMANIA

Category: Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic

Substances

Abs Jour: RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 60588

of analyzed substance are dissolved in 250 ml water, filtering out the insoluble residue (Sio_2) and from the aliquent portion of filtrate (10 ml) after the dilution with water (50 ml), the total acidity is determined (F content) in accordance with the reactions: $IIF + IIaOII \longrightarrow NaF + II_2O$; $ZnF_2 + 2 NaOII = 2 NaF + Zn(OII)_2 and ZnSiF_6 + 6NaOII <math>\longrightarrow 6 NaF + Zn(OII)_2 + 2 Sio_2 + 2 II_2O$. To the second aliquent portion of solution (10 ml) are added 5 ml of saturated $K_4F_6(CN)_6$ solution (in order to transfer Zn into the precipitated form in accordance with reactions: $ZnSiF_6 + K_4F_6(CN)_6 \longrightarrow K_2SiF_6 + K_2ZnF_6(Cn)_6$ and $ZnF_2 + K_4F_6(CN)_6 \longrightarrow K_2SiF_6 + K_2ZnF_6(Cn)_6$ and $ZnF_2 + K_4F_6(CN)_6 \longrightarrow K_2SiF_6 + K_2ZnF_6(Cn)_6$

Card : 2/4

E-31

Country: RUMANIA E

Category: Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic

Substances

Abs Jour: RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 60588

K_ZnFc(CN)_C + 2 KF) and after cooling with ice (for the completeness of the precipitation of K_SiF_C and K₂ZnFc(CN)_C) titration of the free HF is made. Then, the same solution after the second titration is diluted with water (250 ml), followed by the titration for K₂ Si F_C (in

accordance with the reaction: K_2 Si F_6 + 4 NaOli \Rightarrow $-\Rightarrow$ 2 KF + 4 NaF + SiO₂ + 2 N₂O) thus determining ZnSiF₆ · 6N₂O content. The Zn F_2 content is determined from the difference between the total actaity corresponding to the Zn Si F_6 + NF content. Water used for this analysis should con-

Card: 3/4

Country: RUMANIA.

Category: Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic

Substances

Abs Jour: RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 60588

tain no CO_2 . The duration of the analysis ≤ 1

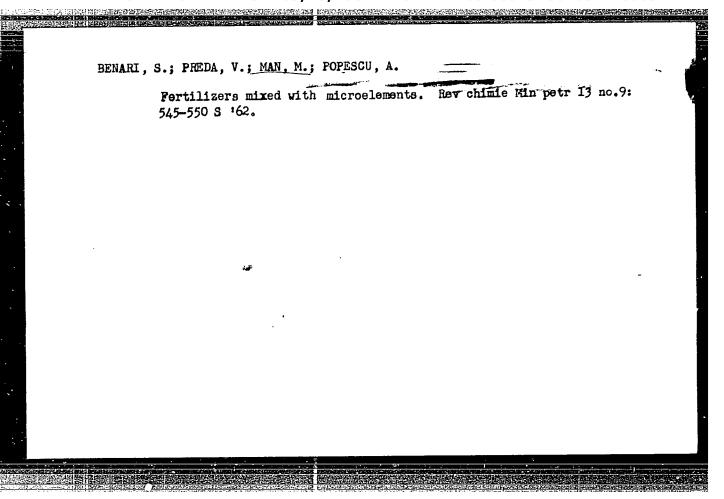
hour, the error $\leq 0.6\%$. -- B. Manole

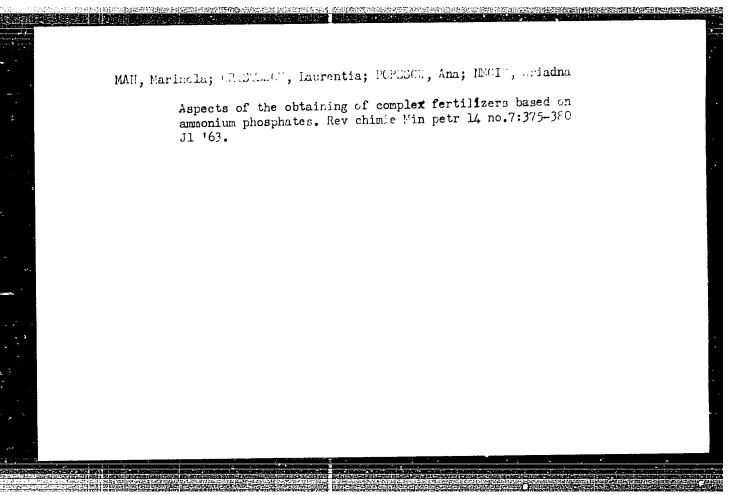
Card: 4/4

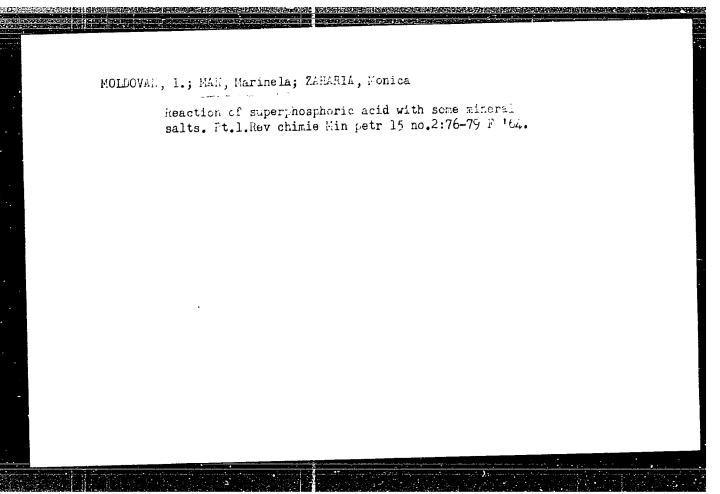
E-32

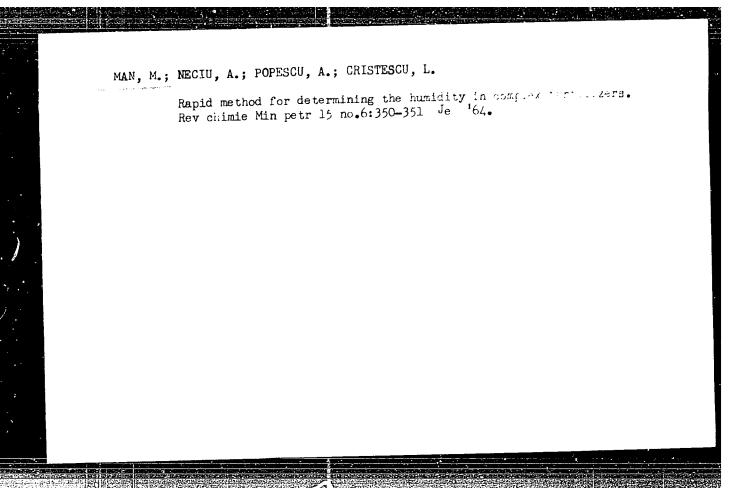
MAN, Marinela, ing.; PREDA, Victoria, ing.; POPESCU, Ana. chim.

Some aspects of the production of phosphoric acid from Vietnam phosphorites. Rev chimie Min petr 12 no.11:637-640 N '61.



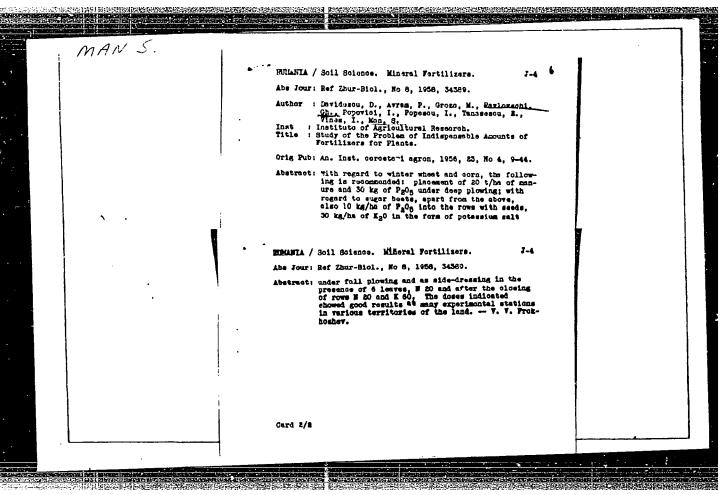






L 31866-66 SOURCE CODE: RU/0003/65/016/001/0010/0015 ACC NR: AP6021274 AUTHOR: Benari, S.; Man, Marinela; Popa, Gh. V.; Stana, V. TITLE: Liquid nitrogenous fertilizers - the carboammoniacates. II. Semi-industrial ORG: none experiments SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 16, no. 1, 1965, 10-15 TOPIC TAGS: fertilizer, ammonium compound, urea, ammonia, carbon dioxide In this second article of a series, the authors give some data on the preparation of carboammoniacate liquid fertilizers in a semi-industrial plant with a production capacity of 3 tons daily. The plant utilizes the process of simultaneous absorption of ammonia and carbon dioxide accompanied by chemical reactions in the eutectic ammonium nitrate-urea mixture. The absorption apparatus used ensures absorption efficiency of over 96 percent, and the characteristics of the product are superior to those of liquid fertilizers of the aqueous ammonia or ammoniacate type. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 6 formulas and 9 tables. [Based on authors' Eng. abstract] [JPRS] SUB CODE: 02, 07 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 008 / SOV REF: 018 UDC: 631.841.001.6:66.071.7.002.5 Card 1/1

ACC NR: AP60231/4 AUTHOR: Moldovan, I.; Man, Marinela; Neciu, Ariadna ORG: nono TITLE: Some considerations regarding the proparation of ammonium polyphosphate type fertilizers from superphosphoric acid SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 16, no. 2, 1965, 81-83 TOPIC TAGS: phosphate, solvent extraction, ammonia, ammonium salt ABSTRACT: The authors studied the preparation under laboratory conditions of ammonium polyphosphates from superphosphate, by solvent extraction, and gaseous ammonia. Several types of polyphosphates with active content ranging from 73.8 to 81.5 percent (depending on the P205 content of the superphosphoric acid and the degree of ammoniation) were prepared. The product obtained from the acid containing 72 percent P205 could be stored satisfactorily at a relative humidity of 85 percent. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables. [Based on authors! Eng. abst.] [JPRS] SUB CODE: 07 / SUEM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / SOV REF: 002 OTH REF: 005		
AUTHOR: Moldovan, I.; Man, Marinela; Neciu, Ariadna ORG: nono TITLE: Some considerations regarding the proparation of ammonium polyphosphate type fertilizers from superphosphoric acid SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 16, no. 2, 1965, 81-83 TOPIC TAGS: phosphate, solvent extraction, ammonia, ammonium salt ABSTRACT: The authors studied the preparation under laboratory conditions of ammonium polyphosphates from superphosphate, by solvent extraction, and gaseous ammonia. Several types of polyphosphates with active content ranging from 73.8 to 81.5 percent (depending on the P205 content of the superphosphoric acid and the degree of ammoniation) were prepared. The product obtained from the acid containing 72 percent P205 could be stored satisfactorily at a relative humidity of 85 percent. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables. Based on authors' Eng. abst. IPRS SUB CODE: 07 / SURM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / SOV REF: 002 OTH REF: 005	<u>L 31445-66</u> EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c)	
ORG: none TITLE: Some considerations regarding the preparation of ammonium polyphosphate type fertilizers from superphosphoric acid SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 16, no. 2, 1965, 81-83 TOPIC TAGS: phosphate, solvent extraction, ammonia, ammonium salt ABSTRACT: The authors studied the preparation under laboratory conditions of ammonium polyphosphates from superphosphate, by solvent extraction, and gaseous ammonia. Several types of polyphosphates with active content ranging from 73.8 to 81.5 percent (depending on the P205 content of the superphosphoric acid and the degree of ammoniation) were prepared. The product obtained from the acid containing 72 percent P205 could be stored satisfactorily at a relative humidity of 85 percent. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables. [Based on authors! Eng. abst.] [JPRS] SUB CODE: 07 / SUEM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / SOV REF: 002	ACC NR: AP60231/4	SOURCE CODE: RU/0003/65/016/002/0081/0083
TITLE: Some considerations regarding the preparation of ammonium polyphosphate type fertilizers from superphosphoric acid \$\sqrt{1}\$ SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 16, no. 2, 1965, 81-83 TOPIC TAGS: phosphate, solvent extraction, ammonia, ammonium salt ABSTRACT: The authors studied the preparation under laboratory conditions of ammonium polyphosphates from superphosphate, by solvent extraction, and gaseous ammonia. Several types of polyphosphates with active content ranging from 73.8 to 81.5 percent (depending on the P205 content of the superphosphoric acid and the degree of ammoniation) were prepared. The product obtained from the acid containing 72 percent P205 could be stored satisfactorily at a relative humidity of 85 percent. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables. Based on authors' Eng. abst. JPRS SUB CODE: 07 / SUEM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / SOV REF: 002	AUTHOR: Moldovan, I.; Man, Marinela; N	leciu, Ariadna B
SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 16, no. 2, 1965, 81-83 TOPIC TAGS: phosphate, solvent extraction, ammonia, ammonium salt ABSTRACT: The authors studied the preparation under laboratory conditions of ammonium polyphosphates from superphosphate, by solvent extraction, and gaseous ammonia. Several types of polyphosphates with active content ranging from 73.8 to 81.5 percent (depending on the P205 content of the superphosphoric acid and the degree of ammoniation) were prepared. The product obtained from the acid containing 72 percent P205 could be stored satisfactorily at a relative humidity of 85 percent. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables. Based on authors' Eng. abst. JPRS SUB CODE: 07 / SUEM DATE: None / ORIG REF: 001 / SOV REF: 002	ORG: none	
TOPIC TAGS: phosphate, solvent extraction, ammonia, ammonium salt ABSTRACT: The authors studied the preparation under laboratory conditions of ammonium polyphosphates from superphosphate, by solvent extraction, and gaseous ammonia. Several types of polyphosphates with active content ranging from 73.8 to 81.5 percent (depending on the P205 content of the superphosphoric acid and the degree of ammoniation) were prepared. The product obtained from the acid containing 72 percent P205 could be stored satisfactorily at a relative humidity of 85 percent. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables. Based on authors' Eng. abst. IPRS SUB CODE: 07 / SURM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / SOV REF: 002	TITLE: Some considerations regarding to fertilizers from superphosphoric acid	he proparation of ammonium polyphosphate type
ABSTRACT: The authors studied the preparation under laboratory conditions of ammonium polyphosphates from superphosphate, by solvent extraction, and gaseous ammonia. Several types of polyphosphates with active content ranging from 73.8 to 81.5 percent (depending on the P205 content of the superphosphoric acid and the degree of ammoniation) were prepared. The product obtained from the acid containing 72 percent P205 could be stored satisfactorily at a relative humidity of 85 percent. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables. Based on authors' Eng. abst. JPRS SUB CODE: 07 / SUEM DATE: 120ne / ORIG REF: 001 / SOV REF: 002	SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 16, no.	2, 1965, 81-83
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OTH REF: 005	polyphosphates from superphosphate, by Several types of polyphosphates with ac (depending on the P2O5 content of the stion) were prepared. The product obtain could be stored satisfactorily at a relative could be stored satisfactorily at a relative could be stored satisfactorily.	solvent extraction, and gaseous ammonia. ctive content ranging from 73.8 to 81.5 percent superphosphoric acid and the degree of ammonia— ined from the acid containing 72 percent P205 lative humidity of 85 percent. Orig. art. has:
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RUMANIA

UDC: 576.851.5:613.287.

IONESCU, Gh., Dr., IENISTEA, C., Dr., IONESCU, Cornelia, Biologist, IGNATESCU, N., Dr., and MAN, T., Medical Assistant, of the State Health Inspectorate (Inspectoratul Sanitar de Stat), Bucharest, and MANN, V., Dr., of the "Bucharest" Dairy Products Factory (Fabrica de Produse Lactate "Bucuresti").

"Frequency of B. cereus in Fresh and Pasteurized Milk."

Bucharest, Microbiologia, Parazitologia, Epidemiologia, Vol 11, No 5, Sep-Oct 66, pp 423-430.

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: In a study of the frequency of occurrence of B. cereus in 108 samples of milk, the authors found positive results in 72.4 percent of the fresh milk samples, 86.7 percent of the bottled pasteurized milk, and 100 percent of the bulk pasteurized milk (directly from the pasteurizing machine). It was not possible to establish a correlation between the presence of B. cereus and fecal contamination of the milk. A total of 213 strains of B. cereus were identified; resistance of the germs was lower in fresh than in pasteurized milk. Includes a bibliography with 34 entries, of which 3

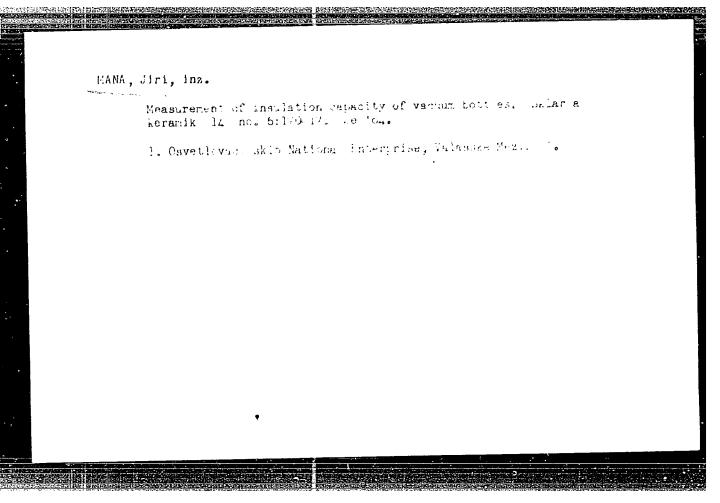
Includes a bibliography with 34 entires, of which years and 21 Western. -- Manuscript submitted 19 April 1964.

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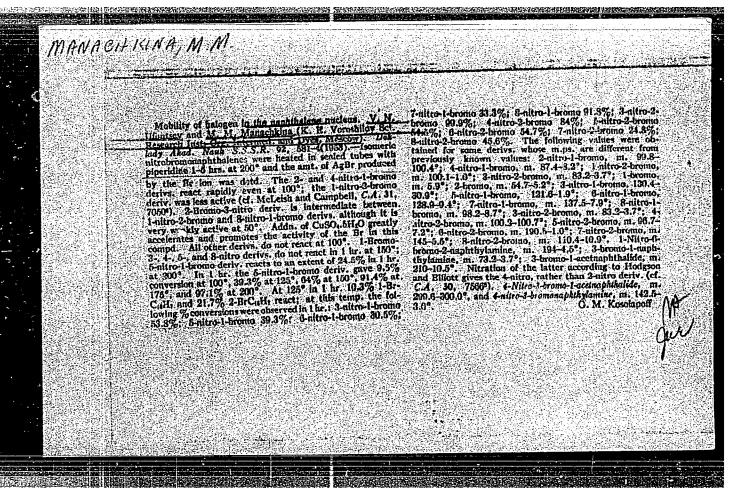
Emergency heating of glass tank furnaces by coal gas. Sklar a keramik 13 no.2:44-45 F '63.

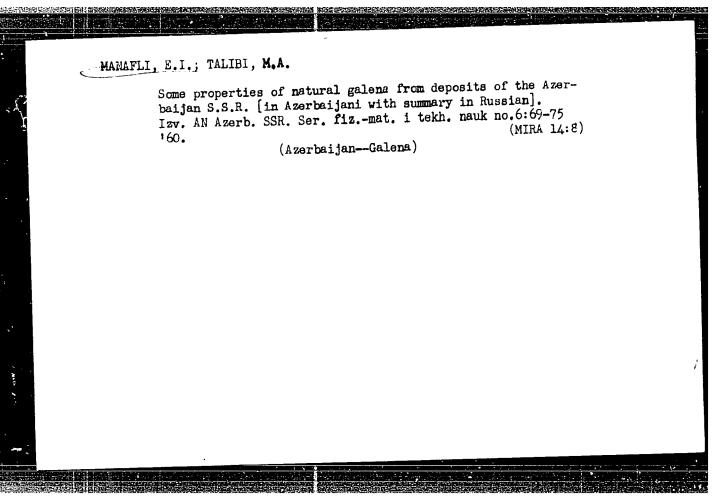
1. Osvetlovaci sklo, n.p., zavod Vsetin.



Preventing infections in animals by penicillin treatment. Veterinaria 30 no.5:28 My '53. (MLRA 6:5)

1. Volochiskaya rayvetlechebnitsa, Kamenets-Podol'skoy oblasti.





8/275/63/000/003/012/021 A052/A126

Abdullayev, G.B., Manafli, E.I., Talibi, M.A. AUTHORS:

TITLE: On the effect of some impurities on the impact ionization

mechanism in selenium rectifiers

Referativnyy shurnal, Elektronika i yeye primeneniye, no. 3, 1963, 22, abstract 3Bl37 (Tr. Soveshchaniya po udarn. ionizatsii i Eunnel'n. effektu v poluprovodnikakh, 1960. Baku,

AN AzerbssR, 1962, 83 - 86)

The effect of Ca, Pb, Ag, Fe and Si impurities on the inverse branches of volt-ampere characteristics of selenium valves was investigated in the temperature range from room temperature to -196°C. At low temperatures a "freezing" of thermal oscillations of the lattice takes place. A thermal background weakening makes it possible to investigate more accurate. ly the physical processes conditioned by impurities. It is shown that in the negative temperature range the inverse current temperature dependence changes considerably with the change of the kind of impurity. The rate of inverse current growth with temperature and voltage is determined by the

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On the effect of some		8/275/63/000/003/012/021 A052/A126
value of the 1st ioni rate of inverse curre sample on cutoff velt ionization of impurit Se leads to a decreas	ation potential of the nt growth. The dependen	irity atoms. The lower the impurity atom the higher the loca of the conductivity of the spact ionization leading to the hised impurity concentration in hickness. There are 6
references.		L.B.
Abstracter's notes	Complete translation:	
Card 2/2		

8/058/63/000/003/070/104

AUTHORS:

Abdullayev, G. B., Manafli, E. I., Talibi, M. A.

TITLE:

On the influence of some impurities on the mechanism of impact

ionization in selenium rectifiers

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 3, 1963, 67, abstract 3E461 ("Tr. Soveshchaniya po udarn. ionizatsii i tunel'n. effektu v polu-

provodníkakh, 1960", Baku, AN Azerbssk, 1962, 83 - 86)

The results of studies on the influence of Ga, Pb, Ag, Fe, and Si TEXT: impurities in Se on the reverse volt-ampere characteristics of Se rectifiers are given in the temperature range from 77 to 293°K. It has been established that the increase in the growth rate of the reverse current with temperature and voltage is determined by the value of the first ionization potential of the impurity atom. The sharp increase of the reverse current is explained by the impact ionization of impurities.

A. Kovalev

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

L 17728-66 EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EWP(w)/EWG(m)/T/EWP(t) LJP(c) RDW/JD/GS ACC NR: AT6001333 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0074/0084

AUTHOR: Manafli, E. I.; Talibi, M, A.

ORG:

rione

TITLE: The effect of impurities on certain transition properties in Se-CdSe

SOURCE: AN AzerbSSR. Institut fiziki. Selen, tellur i ikh primeneniye (Selenium, tellurium and their utilization). Baku, AN AzerbSSR, 1965, 74-84

TOPIC TAGS: selenium, cadmium selenide, impurity conductivity, selenium rectifier, semiconductor property, capacitance, temperature dependence, metal physics

ABSTRACT: Experimental data are presented for 99.9999% Se-CdSe junctions containing Ga, Pb, Ag, Fe and Si impurities in the 293-423°K temperature range. For all specimens with the exception of Ga, saturation of the reverse current (J_0) occurred ($10^{-6}-10^{-7}$ a/cm²) at 353-400°K in the range of 5 to 50 v. An exponential rise of J_0 with temperature was observed and the activation energy for the process was 0.55-0.75 ev. The temperature dependence of the reverse current was given for the impurity-containing specimens at 50 v. A drop in the current was observed for all of the specimens with a minimum at about 110°C, while the temperature inversion and the

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L 17728-66 ACC NR: AT6001333

temperature coefficient of reverse current was a function of the type of impurities; the smallest change occurred for Si whose ionization potential was closest to Se. The capacitance decreased with temperature, again the smallest for Si, reaching a constant value of 1 µf/cm² at 125°C for 9v and for 25v--1 µf/cm² at 100°C. The Schottky formula $1/C^2 = 8\pi(U + U_d)/\epsilon$ eN was used to calculate the concentration of ionization impurity centers (N_A -acceptors; N_D -donors) where C is the capacitance of the transition, U is voltage in the shut-off direction, ϵ is the dielectric constant and e is the electronic charge. Data showed that N $_{\mbox{\scriptsize A}}$ and N $_{\mbox{\scriptsize D}}$ for all cases decreased with temperature and the lower values at the higher temperatures (above 100°C) were caused by the filling up of deep defects in both Se and CdSe. According to the data, activation at the deeper levels resulted from the joint action of a strong field and temperature. The decrease in reverse current with temperature was the result of a decrease in N. A comparison of this work to other semiconducting systems was made. The formation of SiO, SiO2 and Si2O2 and its effect on decreases in N was discussed. It was found that Si additions to Se raised the specific resistance by one order. An extensive literature survey of the effects of impurities on the electrical properties of Se-CdSe elements is appended. The authors

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ACC NR: AT6001333

express their gratitude to Professor G. B. Abdullayev for discussion of the results and valuable advice. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 11 20/ SUBM DATE: 10Mar65/ ORIG REF: 027/ OTH REF: 022

Card 3/3

L 17729-66 EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EWG(m)/EWP(t) LJP(c) RLW/JD/GS ACC NR: AT6001336

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0115/0121

AUTHOR: Abdullayev, G. B.; Manafli, E. I.; Talibi, M. A.

ORG:

53

TITLE: The effect of certain impurities on the capacitance of transitions in

SOURCE: AN AzerbSSR. Institut fiziki. Selen, tellur i ikh primeneniye (Selenium, tellurium and their utilization). Baku, AN AzerbSSR, 1965, 115-121

TOPIC TAGS: selenium, cadmium selenide, capacitance, impurity conductivity, temperature dependence, selenium compound, oxide, carrier mobility, diffusion transistor, metal physics

ABSTRACT: The changes in capacitance were given as a function of voltage displacement at both 20° and 80°C for Se-CdSe elements made with impurity additions of Ga, Fe, Pb, Ag and Si. The temperature dependence of capacitance was presented for these impurities and for constant voltage displacements of 9, 15 and 25 v. A sharp decrease in the temperature coefficient of capacitance was observed for the higher

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voltages at about 100°C ; above 100°C it became constant. An exception to this was Ga which made its transition at 125°C . These data were correlated with oxide formation, diffusion effects and ionization potentials. Because the ionization potential of Si was closest to Se it was least effective in raising the capacitance. However, increases in concentration (e. g., 0.0001% to 0.1% Fe) lowered the capacitance. The diffusive capacitance rose sharply with direct voltage at 20°C , whereas at 125°C it did so only for Ga and Fe; the temperature dependence of this effect was given for 0 and 0.3 v. A relation for this capacitance was given as follows: $C_{-} = (eI/2kT)\tau,$

where e is the electron charge, k is Boltzmann's constant, T is absolute temperature, I is direct current and τ is the lifetime of carriers. The dependence of the effective lifetime $\tau_{\rm ef}$ is given as a function of temperature and impurity content. For Ga and Fe $\tau_{\rm ef}$ the dependence was weak compared to pure Se, Ag and Si and the values of $\tau_{\rm ef}$ were calculated to be 10^{-5} - 10^{-6} sec. Orig. art. has: 10 figures, 1 formula.

SUB_CODE: 11, 20/ SUBM DATE: 10Mar65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4032735

S/2604/63/000/050/0067/0069

AUTHOR: Faradzhev, A. S.; Mamedov, R. A.; Manafly*, P. I.

TITLE: Areal method of tellurogram processing

SOURCE: Moscow. Vses. n-1. inst. geofiz. metod. razv. Razvedochn. i promy*sl. geofiz., no. 50, 1963, 67-69

TOPIC TAGS: areal method, tellurogram, recording channel, synchronization, vectorial diagram, areal section, component, coordinate axis, planimeter

ABSTRACT: A new method for processing tellurograms, called the areal method, is described. The processing of tellurograms by this method consists of the following operations: 1) the determination of the constants of the recording channels, 2) the synchronization of tellurograms and determination of areas, 3) the drawing of vectorial diagrams, and 4) the determination of the parameter μ . Areas on field and basic tellurograms are determined from synchronic areal sections

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ACCESSION NR: AT4032735

and the components related to coordinate axes are measured by planimeter. Auxiliary values $S_{\rm X}$, $S_{\rm y}$, $S_{\rm u}$, and $S_{\rm v}$ are determined from the measured components, the constants of the recording channels, and the lengths of synchronic sections on the basic and field tellurograms. The auxiliary values are plotted on coordinate axes, and the vectorial areas are determined with the aid of these values. The parameter μ is a ratio of the field vectorial area to the basic area. This method simplifies the processing of tellurograms. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 4 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 07May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS

no ref sov: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

14(7) sov/92-59-2-20/40

AUTHOR: Manafov, A., A., Chief of the Production and Technical Department

TITLE: Improvement of the Single Sling-Rope Lifting Clamp Developed by Kartashev (Uluchsheniye odnoshtropnykh elevatorov Kartasheva)

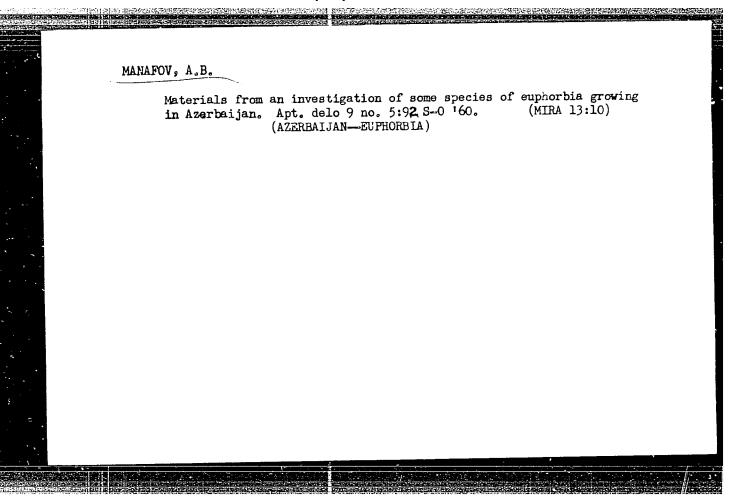
PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1959, Nr 2, p 21, (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Among new tools and devices, used for sinking and lifting drill pipes, the light-weight lifting clamp, developed by Kartashev, is the one which is considered most useful. However, the locking device on this tool is unsatisfactory. Its proper function depends on a spring which, however, often fails to work if dirt has accumulated in the locking assembly. Therefore, engineer Z. Melikov and the author found it necessary to change the locking device of the clamp, The author describes the newly developed locking device and shows a cross section of the redesigned Karatashev's lifting clamp. This improvement of Kartashev's tool was made in the workshop of the oilfield and was successfully tested in lifting a 12-ton load. At present six oil well maintenance crews use the improved lifting clamp for oil well overhauling.

ASSOCIATION: PTO promysla Neftechalaneft' (The Production and Technical Department of the Neftechalaneft' Oilfield)

Card 1/1

MANAFOV, A. B., Candidate Pharmaceut Sci (diss) -- "Material on the investigation of certain types of milkwort growing in Azerbaydzhan". Baku, 1959. 19 pp (Azerb State Med Inst im N. Narimanov), 220 copies (KL, No 25, 1959, 143)



TACTYEV, M.B., kand.ekonom.nauk; MANAFOV, A.C., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Potentials of production efficiency of the "N.Narimanov" Combine.
Tekst.prom.22 no.3:35-38 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

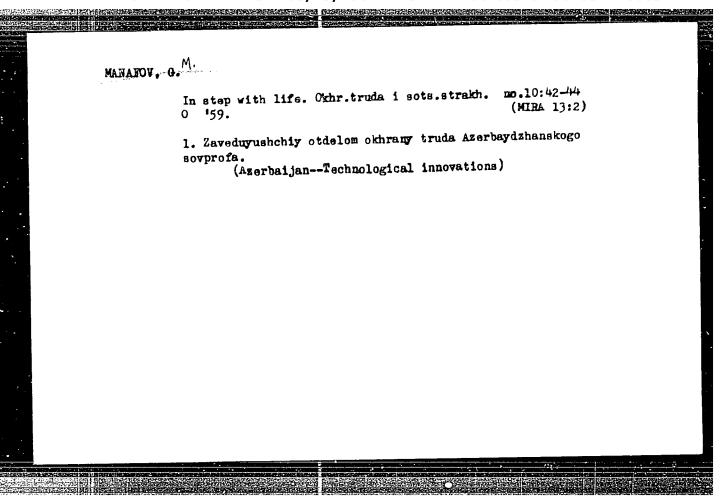
1. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom ekonomiki promyshlennosti Instituta
ekonomiki AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR (for Tagiyev). 2. Institut
ekonomiki AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR (for Manafov).

(Azerbaijan-Hosiery industry)

BELOTSERKOVSKIY, Leonid Panteleyevich; MANAFOV, Gulam; RASHEVSKAYA,
T.A., red.; TOROSYAN, R., tekhn. red.

[Safety measures in piperolling mills] Tekhnika bezopasnosti v truboprokatnom proizvodstve. Baku, Azerbaidzhanskoe gos.izd-vo, 1963. 73 p.

(Pipe mills--Safety measures)



BELOUSOV, V., pensioner; GONGLARENKO, V., tekhnicheskiy inspektor; ZOBACHEV K.; MANAFOV, GM KOLOGRIV, P.; KABAKOV, Yu., instruktor

We suggest, study and confer. Sov. profsoiuzy 17 no.24:17-18 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Oblastnoy komitet profsoyuza rabochikh metallurgicheskoy promyshlennosti, g. Magadan (for Zobachev). 2. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom truda i zarabotnoy platy Azerbaydzhauskogo soveta profsoyuzov (for Manafov). 3. Neshtatnyy korrespondent zaurnala "Sovetskiye profsoyuzy", g. Khabarovsk (for Kologriv). 4. Chernigovskiy oblastnoy sovet professional'nykh soyuzov (for Kabakov).

(Industrial hygiene) (Trade unions)

DAVYDOV, Ivan Melkumovich; MANAFOV, G.M.; RASHEVSKAYA, T.A., red.;
TOROSYAN, R., tekhn. red.

[For the perfect organization of production]Za vysokuiu kul'turu proizvodstva. Baku, Azerneshr, 1962. 76 p.

(MIRA 16:3)

(Baku--Industrial management)

MANAFOV, I. I.

"'Simulidae Texicosis' of Agricultural Asimals in Azerbayiznan SSK,"

Discusses clinical aspects, pathoanatomic changes, treatment, and prophylaxis of this disease which broke out in some kolkhozes of Azerbaydzhan SSR in April 1,45. It was caused by bites of gnats of family Simulidae, which descended on fields in mass flight on 1 April.

SO: Veterinariya; No. 5; May 50, Unclassified.

Cand. Vet. Sci., Dir., Azerbaydzhan SSR Vet. Diagnostic Lab.

- 1. MANAFOV, I. I. SHINDYAN, A. G.
- 2. USSR (600)
- 4. Azerbaijan Agriculture
- 7. Decisively improve work on introducing scientific achievements and progressive practice into collective farm productions. Dost.sel'khoz. no. 11, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

MANAFOV, I. I.

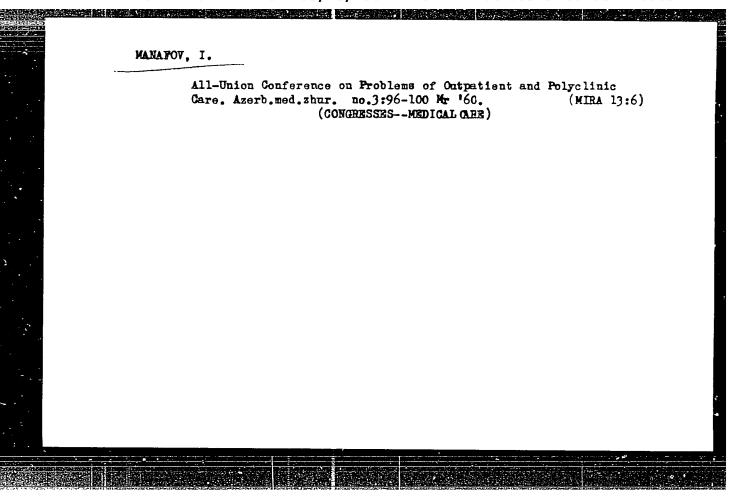
4725. MANAFOV, I. I. Chuma ptits i mery bor'by s ney. baku, azerneshr, 1954.36 s. s ill. 20 sm. 3.000 ekz. 45 k. --- na azerbaydzh. yaz.- (54-57100) 619:5:616.999.12

SO: Letopis' Zhrunal' nykh Statey, Vol. 7, 1949

ALEKPEROV, Yu.G., kand.vet.nauk; MANAFOV, I.I., kand.vet.nauk

Control of foot-and-mouth disease among young farm animals. Veterinariia 36 no.2:41 F '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Respublikanskaya vetbaklaboratoriya Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR. (Foot-and-mouth disease)



EWT(1)/T E 28414-66 ACC NR: AP6019091 (Λ,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0346/66/000/002/0001/0005 AUTHOR: Manafov, I. I. (Chief of administration) ORG: Main Veterinary Administration, AzerbSSR (Glavnoye upravleniye veterinarii AzerbSSR) TITLE: Rapid progress in eradicating foot-and-mouth disease SOURCE: Veterinariya, nc. 2, 1966, 1-5 TOPIC TAGS: foot and mouth disease, disease control, commercial animal, vaccine, immunization ABSTRACT: The article describes the organizational and sanitary measures taken in the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease (Type A, variant Ai) in the Azerbaydzhan SSR in 1964 and reports the findings of visits to several farms to study the effectiveness of the measures. It also describes the republic-wide measures taken in 1965 to eradicate the disease (by 1 December 1965 the number of foci had been reduced from 47 to 2) A total of 618,258 cattle, 543.762 sheep and goats, and 2,372 hogs were vaccinated with lapinized Type A (Variant Ai) vaccine / [JPRS] SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none Card 1/1 /C

MANAFOV, I. T.: Master Med Sci (diss) -- "Medical-sani'ary work in orn-revolutionary Baku". Baku, 1958. 27 pp (Azerb State Med Inst in N. Narimanov), 250 copies (KL, No 3, 1959, 196)

MANAFOV, I.T. assistent History of the Baku Society of Physicians (1994-19:7). Azerb.med. 2hur. nc.3:96-101 Mr '58 1. Iz kafedry organizatsii zdravookhreneniya (zav. kafedroy zasluzh. deyatel' nauki prof. A.K. Alibekcy) Azerbaydzhanskgo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N. Narimanova. (BAKU--MEDICAL SOC PETIES)

AKHMEDOV, Z.M.; ISMAILOV, D.Kh.; MANAFOV, L.I.; PEYSAKHOV, S.I.

Hydrodynamic study of the process of accumulation of condensed water in a layer with an account of changes in gas saturation no.10:45-49 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M.Azizbekova.

AKHMEDOV, 7.M.; MANAPOT, 1.1.

Hydrodynamic investigation of the accumulation of condensate in a reservoir according to a binomial flow law. Izv. vys. tcheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 8 no.::47-50 '65.

(AFA 18:2

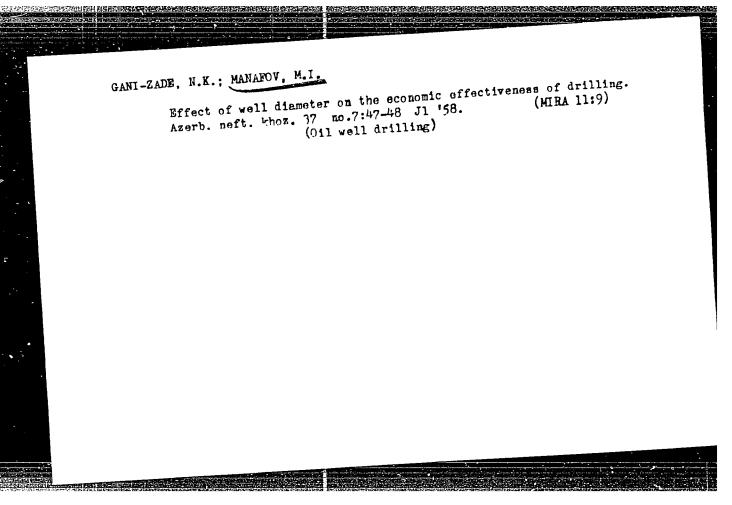
1. Azerbaydzmanskiy institut nefti i knimii imeni v. Azizbekova.

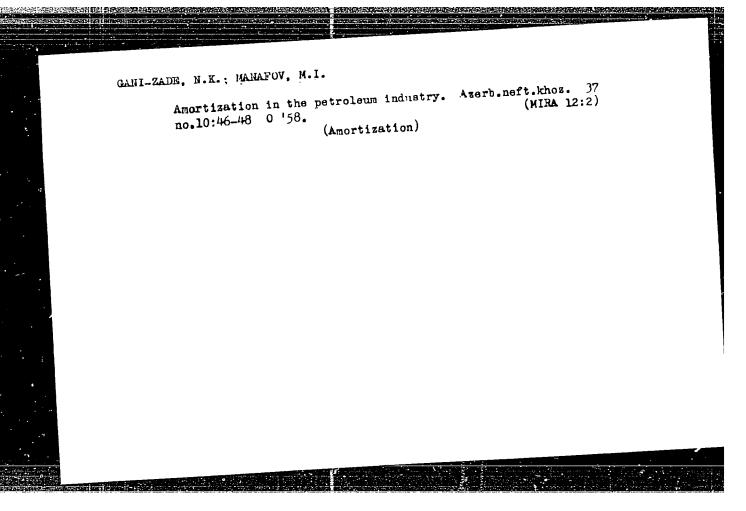
92-2-5/37

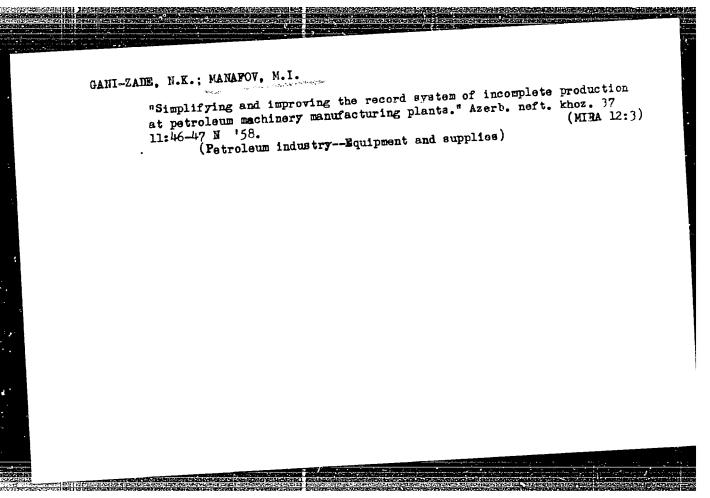
Hydrochloric Acid Bath Applied to Release Stalled (Cont.) GIN (State Technical Control). It has been found that from 6 to 10 cu m of hydrochloric and hydrofluoric acid are needed to release a 4 1/2-in. or 5 9/16-in. pipe equipped with Nr 10 or Nr 12 bits and with a collar 50-75 m long. The procedure consists of five different operations. Water (1-1.5 cu m) is injected into the drill pipe first, the acid mixture follows and water is again pumped in. Then the drilling mud is introduced in a quantity sufficient to drive 25-30 percent of the acid mixture from the pipe. The drill tool is left under pressure for the 4-6 hours during which the reaction takes place. The first four operations are carried out consecutively with the aid of a cementing truck operating at high gear, while the additional acid mixture is pumped in when the truck operates at a low gear. When the drill tool is released, the portion of the drilling mud contaminated with water and acid mixture is replaced by a fresh mud and the released drill tool is lifted.

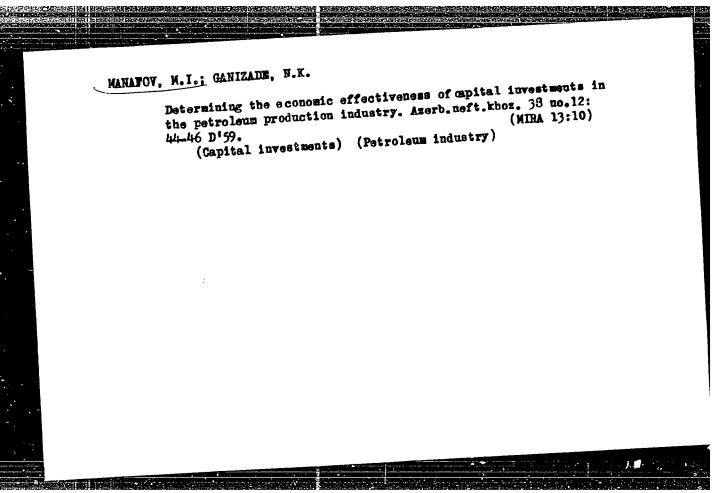
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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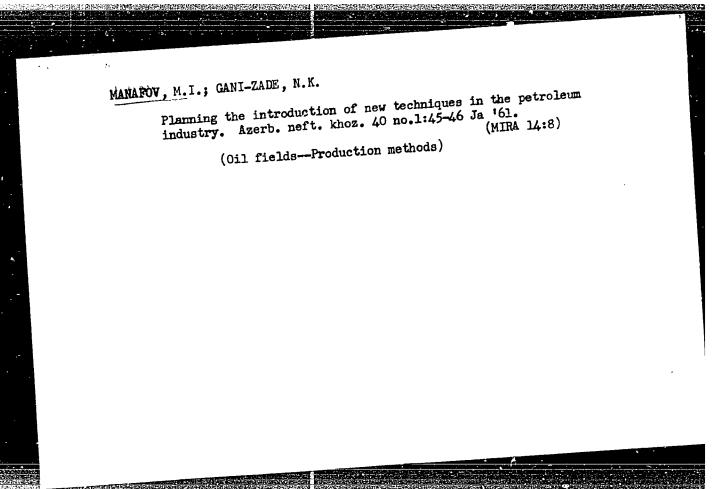






MANAFOV, M.I.; GANI-ZADE, N.K.

Determining the economic effectiveness of capital investments in the oil field industry. Azerb. neft. khoz. 39 no.2:42-44 (011 fields-Production methods) F 160.



MANAFOV, M.I.; GANI-ZADE, N.K.; MUSTAFAYEV, M.M.

Economic effectiveness of large-block reinforced concrete bases
for oil and gas derricks. Azerb.neft.khoz. 41 no.2:46-48 F '62.

(Oil well drilling rigs)

(Reinforced concrete construction)

L 1632-66 ACCESSION NR: AP5022084 UR/0249/65/021/005/0067/0069

AUTHOR: Manafov, S. A.

TITLE: The effect of crude oil growth-stimulating substances and new types of crude oil fertilizers on the yield of chick-pea in dark-cinnamon soils

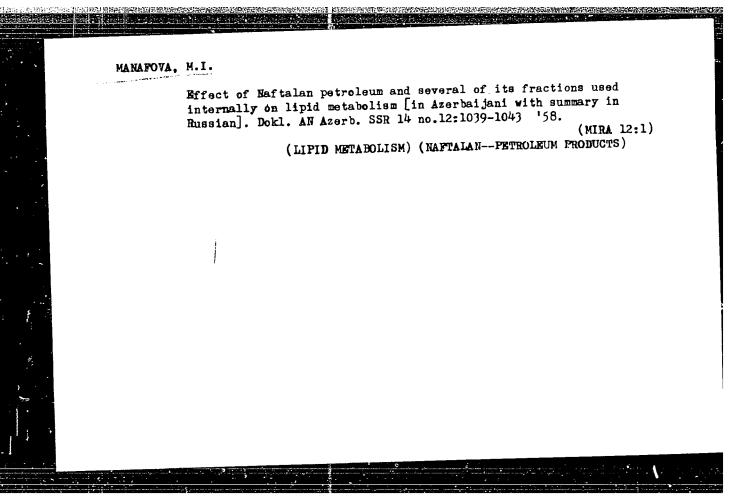
SOURCE: AN AzerbSSR. Doklady, v. 21, no. 5, 1965, 67-69

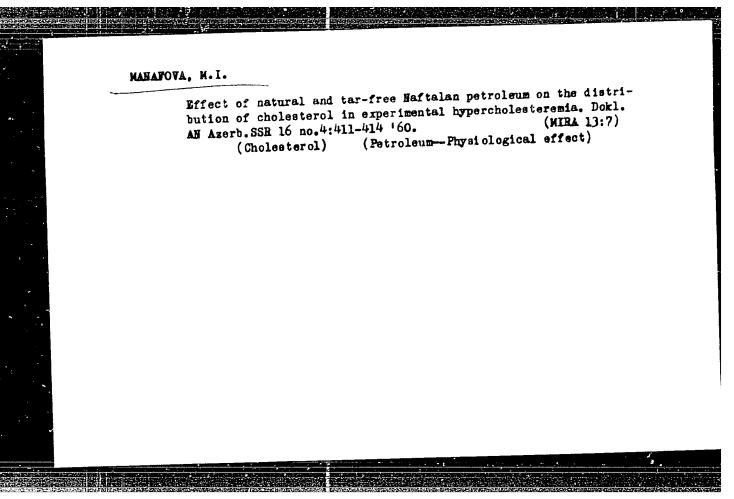
TOPIC TAGS: agriculture, fertilizer, petroleum, plant growth, growth stimulant

ABSTRACT: The effect of the oil growth-stimulant and of the new types of oil fertilizers, containing the complex organomineral trace-element fertilizers are spent gumbrin mixed with mineral fertilizers, on the growth of chick-peas was investigated. The field experiments were repeated four times on 100 m² test plots. Phosphorus and potassium (potassium sulfate and superphosphate) were applied as preliminary fertilizers to the soil in an amount of 90 kg/hectare of phosphorus preliminary fertilizers to the soil in an amount of 90 kg/hectare of phosphorus and 45 kg/hectare of active potassium. Oil growth-stimulant was applied in an amount of 50 to 100 g/hectare, trace-element fertilizers at 15 and 30 kg/hectare, and spent gumbrin at 30-60 kg/hectare. The application of oil growth-stimulant, added to the soil in an amount of 50 and 100 g/hectare and mixed with mineral added to the soil in an amount of 50 and 100 g/hectare and mixed with mineral fertilizers, increased the chick-pea yield by 240-370 kg/hectare (14-22%) on the

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조 강인경하는 동영 강하는데 (1) 		
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otassium) without f trace-elevant fertiliz ea yield on the average ared with the prededing	by 280-350 kg/hectare (17-22) RK fertilization. The applications wixed with mineral for the state of the stat	(3) during 2 years, as com- lication of spent gumbrin (in ertilizers increased the yield
the amount of 30-00 kg/m of chick-peak by 220-350 compared with the PK fer	kg/hectare (13-21%) on the tilization without gumbrin.	Orig. art. has: 1 table.
the amount of 30-00 kg/m. of chick-peak by 220-350 compared with the PK fer association: none	tilization without gumurin.	Orig. art. has: 1 table. SUB CODE: IC, IS
the amount of 30-00 kg/s. of chick-peat by 220-350 compared with the PK fer	tilization without gumbrine ENCL: 00	
the amount of 30-00 kg/s. A chick-peak by 220-350 compared with the PK fer association: none	tilization without gumurin.	





MANAFOVA, M.I., aspirant

Comparative study of the action of natural Naftelan petroleum and its components on the distribution of cholesterol in the body under ordinary conditions and under conditions of experimental ordinary conditions and under conditions of experimental hypercholesterinemia. Azerb. med. zhur. no. 4:26-31 Ap '61.

(CHOLESTEROL METABOLISM) (PETROLEUM-PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)